

## SIX MORE BIG KILNS

Improvements at the Buckeye Pottery.

### CHINA WORKS TO BE ENLARGED

The Knowles, Taylor & Knowles Company Find Encouragement in the Election Returns, and Propose to Make Their Plant Among the Greatest of the Earth.

Knowles, Taylor & Knowles, the greatest pottery manufacturing concern in the country and one of the largest in the world, have taken courage because of the recent election, and are preparing to increase the capacity of their plant.

A representative of the News Review called at the office of the company this morning, and was informed by Colonel Taylor that the company intended to move in that direction. They were having a hard time fighting the importers, but realize that they must stay in the business, and to do it increased capacity was absolutely necessary.

Since the people had declared at the last election that they had no desire to see the country go to the manufacturing centers of Europe, but were still anxious to see America build up and prosper, the company had decided to enlarge. Mr. Taylor said further that the general feeling of confidence which followed the election had much to do with their decision, and they now felt that they could invest with some show of return. The proposed increase in the plant consists of the erection of two new kilns at the Buckeye pottery at once, making it a five kiln plant. In the spring it will be further enlarged, four more kilns being added to make it a pottery of nine kilns.

The China works, by far the best factory of its kind in the country, will also come in for its share of improvement. It is proposed to make the plant still better, increase its capacity, and add largely to its power. The officials have not yet decided when the work will be done, but it is thought that when summer comes the work will be well under way. The proposed work at the China plant will increase its popularity in the country, and enable the concern to stand against all comers in their line. The location of the Buckeye and China works is among the best in town, and gives shipping facilities which can not be excelled.

The example of the Knowles, Taylor & Knowles company shows how politics affect business, and what benefit East Liverpool can derive from the great victory. With the Buckeye made a nine kiln pottery, more men will be given employment, and the volume of business largely increased. Confidence is being restored not only in the country, but also in the city, and the last move of the big pottery company will tend to make the people feel that there are better days in store for this pottery town. When R. Thomas' Sons company have their new addition completed and the D. E. McNicol Pottery company, together with the Dresden, are in full operation with their improvements, the city will have moved forward a few more steps toward prominence.

### Two New Kilns.

The improvements at the plant of the D. E. McNicol Pottery company have taken a rosy view, and it was learned today that two new kilns will be built at once. This will place the pottery in a position to admit of giving it a capacity that will admit of the employment of more men.

### A PIONEER POTTER GONE.

Patrick McNicol Breathes His Last at Midnight.

At 12:15 o'clock last night death came to one of East Liverpool's pioneer potters, and his cruel touch took away a man who has seen the Ceramic City in depression and prosperity.

Just two weeks ago yesterday Patrick McNicol fell from the kitchen roof in the rear of his residence, where he was working. He was confined to his bed and a few days ago pleurisy seized upon his left side with the result mentioned. He was conscious until the last, and although suffering much bore his trials manfully.

The life of the deceased has been so closely allied with the interests of East Liverpool since 1852 that there are few people of this city who are not acquainted with him. In 1852 he left his home in northern Ireland and sailed for New York. He tarried not in the big city, but made East Liverpool his destination, and has since resided here. By trade he was a saggar maker, and it was this branch of pottery work that he took up when he entered the plant of Woodward &

Blakely. During the 20 years after his arrival in this country he worked in the Rugby & Foster, now the Goodwin pottery, and in the West & Hardwick, now the East Liverpool pottery. Then the panic of '72 came. A company was formed with seven members, Patrick McNicol, John McNicol, Adolph Fritz, Mitch McClure, John Dover, William Burton, William T. Burton, known as the firm of McNicol, Burton & Co. This plant is now known as the D. E. McNicol pottery company. Deceased retired from the firm five years ago, and has not since worked in the potters. Two men came to this city from Ireland with Patrick McNicol, but both are now dead. Mr. McNicol was married to Miss Helen Johnston, who came from Belfast, Ireland, in 1849. Of this union nine children were born, the six still living being Thomas, Patrick, Daniel B. Charles, Miss Maggie and Mrs. David Harris. His wife still survives him, as does a brother, George, and two sisters, Miss Maggie and Mrs. Mary White, all of this city. Deceased was 70 years of age.

The funeral will take place at 9:30 o'clock Thursday morning from the Catholic church of which the deceased has ever been an ardent member.

### IRONDALE.

Report of a Meeting Held Saturday Evening.

EDITOR NEWS REVIEW — The Amalgamated association of Iron, Steel workers held a public meeting in Brant's hall on Saturday evening, Nov. 10, for the purpose of giving to the citizens their side of the present difficulty on the wage question with the manufacturers. The meeting was called to order by William Weichsel, as chairman, who introduced M. M. Garland, president of the Amalgamated association. Mr. Garland, in a clear and simple manner, explained to the citizens assembled the workings of the Amalgamated association and the conditions under which their contracts are made with the manufacturers, and also the causes which brought about the present trouble. Mr. Banfield, of Wallace, Banfield & Co.'s, mill was called upon to give a statement to the public. Mr. Banfield refused and Mr. Garland insisted that he had not come here for the purpose of deceiving the public, that his honor as well as that of the Amalgamated association was at stake. Mr. Banfield then responded, saying in reply that should they pay the old rate of wages they would lose 25 cents on every box of tin they made. At this point Mr. Garland asked for an itemized statement of their cost on a box of tin, which he refused and gave but a summary, after which Mr. Garland took Mr. Banfield's own statement and showed where he had a profit of \$4 per ton. The hour being late the meeting then adjourned, with the citizens being fully satisfied that the workingman's demands were just. The mill started non-union today with a few men, none of the old men going to work.

COR.

### HARD LUCK.

An Unfortunate Resident Breaks His Shoulder.

John C. Owen, of Sixth street, has been a victim of hard luck. His eldest daughter, Miss Alice, has been ill for over a year with inflammatory rheumatism, the youngest daughter is only recovering from a month's illness with quinsy, and to add to the trouble Mr. Owen fell down Saturday evening and broke his right shoulder. The injury is painful, but not so bad that he will not be well in a few weeks. The gentleman believes that he has had as much bad luck as usually comes to the share of an ordinary mortal, and has the sympathy of many friends.

Home From Phoenix.

J. nice arrived home yesterday from Phoenix, Arizona, where he has spent the summer months. Since his arrival he has been staying with his daughter, Mrs. J. R. Warner, but has been so ill that he has been unable to leave the house. The change of climate from extreme heat to cold weather has caused an attack of lung trouble, although his condition is not serious.

Prayed for Caroline.

Two ladies called at city hall this morning, and asked permission to call on Mrs. Smith, who is still confined in jail. They were given the required privilege, and went in to pray with the woman. Mrs. Smith's fine has not yet been paid, and the mayor is firm in his decision.

### A New Fireman.

At the meeting of claims committee last night Chief Adam reported the appointment of A. W. Ferran as a member of the volunteer department to take the place of Fireman Smith.

Going to Columbus.

## HE SOLD IT ON SUNDAY

So the Jury Said in the McFadden Case.

### MATTHEWS TOLD HIS STORY

And the Wise Men Were Out Several Hours — The Mason-Alison Case Tried at the Same Time at City Hall — Fun For Those Who Heard.

City hall was filled with attorneys, litigants and witnesses last night, and for a time two trials were in progress with only a hall and two doors separating the different tribunals.

John McFadden, the Fourth street saloon keeper, who was charged with selling liquor on Sunday, was found guilty after a long trial, and the jury had seriously considered the evidence for almost two hours. Matthews, the witness who has been anxiously sought for many days, swore that he had secured the liquor at McFadden's saloon, and two witnesses testified that they were with him before he entered. He did not tell them that he had liquor before he went in, and they supposed he had secured it there. McFadden swore that he did not sell the liquor to Matthews, and the main witness produced a letter from Chief Gill stating in substance that an old fine against him would not be considered if he would return to the city. The chief went on the stand, and said that the letter was not sent for the purpose of influencing the witness, but as he had been informed that Matthews was staying away because he feared the fine, the chief thought he was taking the right course. This part of the matter, apparently, did not have a great deal of effect upon the jury. The jury was out several hours, and brought in a verdict of guilty.

While McFadden was meeting his fate in council chamber, J. J. Mason and J. J. Allison were settling a financial dispute in the mayor's office. Squire Travis was on the bench, and the only other seat in the room was occupied by what witnesses gave testimony. Attorneys Marshall and Grossman were compelled to stand during the trial, while the spectators found no other place of rest than their own feet. Mason had sued Allison for work and labor, and brought many interesting incidents into the legal battle. Allison testified that he had given a suit of clothes to Mason's boy, and donated \$5 toward a board bill for his father. Mason said Allison had dumped a dead horse into the river and Allison showed that he had buried it in West End. There were many amusing scenes and incidents, and the spectators enjoyed the trial more than the usual dry flights of legal talk. Squire Travis did not decide.

McFadden was before Mayor Gilbert this morning, and was informed that he must pay a fine of \$50 and all the costs connected with the case. The total bill was \$125.50, and he left the office to obtain the amount.

PAYING THE BILLS.

Claims Committee Finds Many Debts to Consider.

Claims committee met last evening, and ordered the following bills paid.

Fire Extinguisher Manufacturing company, \$50; Union Plating Mill company, \$5.35; Byron Peterson, \$1.50;

G. W. Bettridge, \$1.50; Phillips & Kerr, \$15; E. N. Huntsman, \$3.20;

Charles Gill, \$21.50; Charles Gill, \$55;

Walter Supplee, \$61.25; John Wyman, \$61.25; S. H. Badgley, \$61.25; William Jennings, \$61.25; Harry Menough, \$61.25; E. M. Welch, \$3.50; H. C. Morley, \$50; James McCullough, \$50; Joshua Cuffman, \$50; J. T. King, \$50; Alex Coleman, \$50; William Welch, \$50; Radiant Oil company, \$3.50; L. Walters, \$6; W. E. Cooper, \$6.80; J. J. Coleman, 75 cents; S. E. Wanamaker, \$4.50; John A. George, \$190.25; John McLaughlin, \$10.50; Robert Hall, \$33.53; Isaac Shemp, \$9.63; J. H. Harris, \$18.25; City water works, \$63.58; City water works Kinsey plumbing, \$29.36; City water works, J. E. Bowers, \$24.91; Burner & Faulk, \$24.40; John Ryan, \$4.40; the Robert Clark company, 60 cents; William Tritt, \$2; Charles Stevens, \$3; Alexander Bryan, \$43.50; Richard Nagle, \$43.50; Thomas Bryan, \$50; William Welch, \$50; J. W. Finley, \$43.50; Frank Swaney, \$14.25; Thomas L. Potts, \$4.37; Purinton & Shawk, \$3; Robert Hall, \$4.25; News Review company, \$33.66; T. S. McCreedy, \$1.60; Knowles, Taylor & Anderson, \$5.20; Arthur Owens, \$1.50; Peter Boyles, 50 cents; Peter Daugherty, 75 cents; Frank Stevenson, \$2; John Ryan, \$113.35; M. B. & G. M. Adam, \$5; Ceramic City Light company, \$65.26; John Ryan, \$122.80; Edward A. King, \$129.80.

In Toronto.

Miss Mame Withrow was down from East Liverpool over Sunday. She is doing clerical work in the office of the Specialty Glass company, East Liverpool.

George Wetzel and wife, of East Liverpool, were guests of Toronto relatives over Sunday. George was one of Toronto's former good citizens — Toronto Tribune.

Died in Wellsville.

Sheriff McCoy, of Jefferson county, denies that he was called upon to send deputies to Irondale, and the company had not asked aid from the county. No trouble is anticipated, as the men seem content to wait.

AN ERROR IN THE DATE.

The News Review yesterday,

through an error in the correction of a

proof, stated that Rev. J. M. Huston,

D. D., would be married tomorrow,

when the date should have been

one week from tomorrow, Nov. 21.

Settled Out of Court.

The case of Daniel Gibson against the Dresden pottery, involving \$27.29, which he claimed as wages, was settled out of court yesterday. The master was listed for trial before Squire Rose.

Some Business Changes.

A number of business changes are in process of formation, and before the holidays, or immediately afterward, there will be several new firms

in the city.

## MR. COOPER WILL SUE

Says he Was Not Legally Notified.

### THE BARN EPISODE NOT ENDED

The Sheridan Avenue Man Believes Some Error Has Been Made in the Line and That He is on the Right Side — What Solicitor Clark Believes.

Arthur Cooper, the man who owns that troublesome barn on Sheridan avenue, says he will not sue the city if council agreed to pay him for the damage already done.

Cooper states that he had never been officially notified to move the building, and he did not know that he had a right to do it, as he always believed that the ground on which it stood belonged to him. When he first fenced in the property, he left a foot of his own ground on the outside according to the line of the engineer. Then the line was changed by another survey, and still another, made by the county surveyor, placed it where the committee wanted the barn put. He denies that he ordered any councilman from his property, but he did move off the men who had come to cut off the end of the barn. Cooper says he will sue if the damage to his property is not repaired.

Solicitor Clark was questioned regarding the prospect of the suit, and declared that the city was certainly in the right, and if suit was brought the plaintiff would have some costs to pay.

### A New Rival.

The Lisbon Journal believes that when the tin mill over there is completed a large number of people will be attracted to the place, and the county seat will become a rival of East Liverpool and Salem. There is little question about the truth of the statement if they secure the people. Meantime families are being added to East Liverpool, and the population is growing every day.

### River Falling.

The river is again falling slowly. The Keystone State passed down last night taking on about 40 casks of ware, and some miscellaneous freight.

The Bedford will be up tomorrow morning for Pittsburg from Cincinnati. She will resume her regular run between Pittsburg and Wheeling.

The Lizzie Bay is due down tonight from Pittsburg to Charleston.

### Those Who Are Ill.

Mrs. Haffner, a well known lady of California hollow, is confined to her home with an attack of rheumatism.

George Highfield is ill at his home in Sunnyside with congestion of the liver.

Miss Seidler, of Wheeling, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Gray, Spring street, is seriously ill with an attack of congestion of the stomach.

### Disappointed Hunters.

Hunters go from the city every day now that the quail season has come, but they meet with little success. Birds are very scarce, and as shy as they have been in many seasons. A few squirrels are being shot, and they can occasionally be found in the local markets.

### Week at Gallie.

Special to the News Review.

NEW LISBON, Nov. 13 — A freight train on the Fort Wayne broke in two today, and came together at the Gallie station. Fifteen cars were piled up, no one hurt except an engineer who was injured when jumping.

No Deputies For Irondale.

Sheriff McCoy, of Jefferson county, denies that he was called upon to send deputies to Irondale, and the company had not asked aid from the county. No trouble is anticipated, as the men seem content to wait.

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THE  
PEOPLE'S  
STORE,  
East  
Liverpool,  
Ohio,  
We are offering a fine selection of Fur Capes from \$6.00 to \$65.0

# THE NEWS REVIEW.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

VOLUME 10. NUMBER 123

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY

THE NEWS REVIEW COMPANY.

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ADVERTISERS will make note  
of insertion copy for ads must be in before  
9 o'clock of the day on which they are to be  
published. The more attractive your advertisement,  
so much the better your advertising  
value. Consultation free. All  
uncomplicated cases treated at \$5 per  
month. Grand hotel, East Liverpool,  
Nov. 14 and 15.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUESDAY, NOV. 13.



For President,  
WILLIAM MCKINLEY,  
of Ohio.

READ THE NEWS REVIEW, and know  
what is going on.

HENRY WATTERSON is saying some  
very wicked things of Grover Cleveland these days.

THE Democrats must call a national  
meeting some of these days, and find  
out how many voters they have on the  
revised rolls.

EAST LIVERPOOL will always be a  
protection town, for without protection  
there would be no East Liverpool  
to oppose it.

THERE is a lurking suspicion that  
the rottenness of Columbian politics  
exists only in the imagination of a few  
Democratic papers.

WHILE New Lisbon is changing its  
name, the public spirited people interested  
in the movement should ask the town  
to change its ways.

GENERAL BULHILL is formally  
announced as a candidate for the  
place now held by Governor McKinley  
by the Springfield Gazette.

THE friends of Hon. J. B. Foraker  
in this county are looking forward to  
the time when our representatives will  
aid in sending him to the senate.

MR. THURMAN, the Columbus gen-  
tlemen who aimed to be the son of his  
father, will not be a candidate for gov-  
ernor on the Bourbon ticket.

THE face of Democracy is now  
turned toward 1896, and it will be a  
wry face when the returns show Will-  
iam McKinley elected by a big ma-  
jority.

MR. COXEY is digging sand, Mr. Raff  
is making change, and Mr. Tayler is  
shaping his affairs so that he can repre-  
sent the Eighteenth district in a  
fitting manner.

IT has been said that there never  
was an American president who com-  
manded so little respect from the peo-  
ple as the New Yorker who now sits  
in the White House.

WITH Missouri, Texas, Tennessee  
and West Virginia cut out of the solid  
South, there is hope for such strong-  
holds as Georgia and South Carolina,  
while Louisiana seems a certainty the  
next time we try.

IT FAILED TO WORK.

The sugar trust is an institution of  
resources. It knows its friends, and  
rewards those who aid it in bleeding  
the people.

After the Gorman bill became a law  
the price of sugar went up, and the  
consumer was compelled to pay for the  
expense of special legislation in favor  
of the trust at Washington. Then  
the people began to know that their  
sweetening was in the hands of an  
octopus, and murmured against the  
Democratic party for the manner  
in which it had treated the  
masses for the benefit of a few  
who had already grown rich at the  
expense of the public. Alarmed and  
frightened the party leaders told  
their tale to the trust magnates, and  
sugar went down. Democratic  
newspapers and stump speakers used  
the move in a vain endeavor to make  
votes for their weak-kneed candidates.

But they lost at every turn, and now  
the trust has gone out of politics for a  
few months while it makes money.

The price of sugar is going up, all the  
refineries are being put into opera-  
tion, and the great gang of robbers  
are straining every nerve to fill their  
pockets while the people foot the  
bill.

A Diphtheria Epidemic.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 13.—A special from  
Anderson, Ind., says: Diphtheria is  
epidemic here. One hundred and forty-  
three cases have been reported; about  
half of them fatal.

One Killed and Six Injured.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—By the col-  
lapse of the wall of a new building in  
course of erection, at 2438 Frankford  
avenue, one man was killed and six  
others seriously injured. The men were  
at work on the building when the acci-  
dents happened. James Mullens was so  
severely injured that he died shortly  
afterward in the Episcopal hospital.  
The injured are: Jesse Peters, Samuel  
Howard, Oliver Reedy, Adolph Durella,  
Lewis Gellett and Anton Costello. The  
cause of the accident is not known.  
Great excitement prevailed in the vicin-

## MEN'S SUITS!

## BOY'S SUITS!

## CHILDREN'S SUITS!

## MEN'S OVERCOATS!

## BOYS' OVERCOATS!

## CHILDREN'S OVERCOATS!

Now is the Time to Purchase a Suit of Clothes or an Overcoat  
Better Values We Have Never Shown.  
Largest Stock We Have Ever Carried.  
Lower Prices Were Never Seen.  
Add to this Finest Trimmings and Best Workmanship.

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Nov. 14 and 15.

Take all These Into Consideration. We come to  
You This Season With the Grandest Stock we  
Have Ever Carried. We Bid for Your Trade.

"A STOCK WELL BOUGHT IS HALF SOLD."

Says the proverb, and you can appreciate, to some  
extent, our pleasure, when confidence in our  
goods gives us the assurance that they have only  
to be seen to be appreciated and largely purchased

COME THIS WEEK.  
SEE OUR STOCK.  
THE PLACE,

JOSEPH BROS.,



KILLED BY AN OFFICER.

An Outrager of a Girl Resists Arrest in  
Ohio.

CARROLLTON, O., Nov. 13.—Edward  
Morgan, aged 20, of Sherrodsburg, was  
fatally shot through the head by Lew  
Just, marshal of Pike's Run, for resis-  
ting arrest.

Morgan and a companion had drugged  
and outraged a young girl.

A BIG ONE WENT.

LIMA, O., Nov. 13.—One of the largest  
oil wells in the history of the Ohio field  
has been drilled at Woodville, Sandusky  
county. It started flowing over the derrick  
at the rate of 45 barrels per hour. The  
well is owned by J. W. and T. E.  
Kirkbride, and its daily production will  
have a market value of \$600. The owners  
are endeavoring to keep the production  
secret so as to obtain other leases in  
the locality, but your representative obtained  
the particulars from John White, an  
old-time oil scout, who has been in  
that locality.

Gen. Booth in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 13.—General William  
Booth, founder of the Salvation army,  
delivered an address at Music  
hall last night. The general and his  
party were welcomed by a large crowd  
of Salvationists at the station. In an  
interview General Booth said: "We  
have every reason to feel satisfied with  
the condition of the army on this side  
of the water. It is eight years since I  
have been in America and I find that the  
army is spreading very rapidly, and especially  
throughout the west."

Tobacco men Meet.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 13.—The annual  
meeting of the National Tobacco Manu-  
facturers and Buyers has been held here.  
President Nelson Finzer of Louisville,  
Ky., and Vice President W. C. Welmor  
of St. Louis were absent. Mr. J. G.  
Butler of St. Louis, president, and J. C.  
Towater, the secretary, were in their  
places. The dozen men present repre-  
sented an immense interest in tobacco,  
elected the present officers and held an  
informal discussion.

A Season at Ashore.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 13.—A special from  
Amherstburg, Ont., says: Word has  
reached here that the schooner West  
Side is ashore on Point Pelee, Lake Erie,  
and is flying signals of distress. The  
tug Home Rule has gone out from here  
to try and reach her. The dozen men present  
representing an immense interest in tobacco,  
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informal discussion.

Infusion Granted to Edison.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—In the United  
States circuit court, Judge LaCombe has  
granted a temporary injunction to the  
Edison Electric Light company, re-  
straining the firm of Bloomingdale Bros.  
from using the incandescent lamp with  
carbon filament vacuum.

A Noted Banker Dead.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—J. Hood  
Wright, who was a partner in the banking  
house of Drexel, Morgan & Co., died  
suddenly on the elevated railroad  
in this city. He was 57 years old.

Groeninger Had the Worst of It.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 13.—Before the  
Olympic Athletic club here, Lewis  
Groeninger of Cincinnati and Mike Har-  
ris of New York fought two bloody  
rounds. Groeninger had very much the  
worst of it when the police stopped the  
fight.

A Minister's Wife Dead.

TOLEDO, Nov. 13.—Mrs. Rev. Charles  
Scadding, nee Donaldson, has died of an  
affection of the heart. Mr. Scadding is  
the rector of Trinity church here, and  
formerly was in charge of St. George's,  
New York city.

A Diphtheria Epidemic.

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The injured are: Jesse Peters, Samuel  
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Lewis Gellett and Anton Costello. The  
cause of the accident is not known.  
Great excitement prevailed in the vicin-

Superfluous Hair  
Permanently destroyed, by the only  
method known to medical science.  
The electric needle operation success-  
fully treated by a skilled operator,  
Dr. W. T. Adams, will visit East  
Liverpool Nov. 14 and 15 Grand hotel.  
Consultation free and confidential.

Grand organ recital at the First  
Methodist Episcopal church Wednes-  
day, Nov. 14.

The Deadly Grip.

People who are most open to its in-  
fluences and who are least likely to re-  
sist its fatal attacks, are persons who  
have an attack each year and trust to  
the strength of their physique to over-  
come the disease until it develops a  
new disease, and then there is a life  
and death struggle, too often, alas,  
ending mortally.

Grand organ recital at the First  
Methodist Episcopal church Wednes-  
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Fourth and Market.

First class workmen, latest designs  
of type and improved machinery are  
essential features of the News Review  
Job Rooms.

## HOLDUP IN MISSOURI.

Two Masked Men Rob a Train  
Near Monett.

FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS SECURED.

The Express Messenger Persuades Them  
Not to Blow up the Express Car—Kan-  
sas Bank Cashier Wounds a Robber.  
His Companions Finish Him.

MONETT, Mo., Nov. 13.—Frisco passenger  
train No. 1 was held up four miles east of Monett by two masked  
men and the express car was robbed.  
The amount secured is not known, but  
it is several hundred dollars, including  
all local money between Springfield and  
this place.

The robbers boarded the front end of  
the mail car, which was next to the  
tender at Verona, and after the train  
started, they crawled to the engine and  
commanded the engineer to run to a  
certain point and stop. After firing a  
pistol, they got off the engine and com-  
pelled the engineer to follow them.  
Mistaking the mail car for the express  
car, they demanded admittance of the  
clerks, but on being informed of their  
error they proceeded to the express car.

By this time Messenger Chapman had  
his gun in readiness and was about to  
fire when Engineer Stevenson requested  
him to desist, as he was in front of the  
robbers. The robbers then compelled  
Chapman to give up the keys. The  
local safe was opened and rifled of its  
contents. They then demanded that  
Chapman open the large safe, and on  
being informed that it was impossible for  
him to do so, they banished a stick of  
dynamite and threatened to blow up  
the car. The messenger finally pre-  
vailed upon them not to attempt it and  
they left.

A Salina, Kan., dispatch says: Three  
masked robbers attempted to hold up  
the bank at Sylvan Grove, Kan., 40  
miles west of here, at noon, and one of  
their number met death in an unusually  
tragic manner. He was shot by the  
cashier of the bank, John Galene, after he  
and his companions had left the  
building and when in a dying condition,  
was perforated with bullets by his own  
comrades to save themselves from ex-  
posure. The robbers got some money,  
but the officials won't tell how much.

BANK TELLER MISSING.

He Was a Trusted Official in a West  
Virginia Institution.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Nov. 13.—Charles  
Wilkinson, the late teller of the Hun-  
tington bank of this city, is missing, and  
his whereabouts are being looked after  
by his bondsmen, eastern gentlemen.  
Wilkinson is only 23, and was a favorite  
at the bank. He worked himself into the  
confidence of the officers, who had him elevated to the position he occupied.

Recently his brother disappeared, and  
the officers of the bank investigated  
their teller's books and found him almost  
\$5,000 behind. They had a warrant issued  
and, after he had turned over a part of the  
loss to them in property the document was withdrawn, and when his eastern bondsmen reached here he was found absent.

THE NUNS CAN TEACH.

Decision of the Pennsylvania Supreme  
Court in the Gallitzin Case.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 13.—The famous  
Gallitzin school case was yesterday  
passed upon by the supreme court of the  
commonwealth, the result definitely  
settling the right of school directors to  
employ nuns of the Catholic church as  
teachers.

The decision, to which the learned  
Justice Henry W. Williams gave an  
able dissenting opinion, also establishes  
the right of nuns employed as teachers  
to wear the garb of their order while  
thus employed. The various points  
passed upon in the celebrated case by  
the lower court are reviewed and con-  
firmed in the majority opinion, which  
was read by Justice Dean.

Died of a Broken Heart.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 13.—Peter  
Birch, recently janitor of the Lafayette  
Street school, who was convicted on  
Friday of criminal assault of Albertine  
Martin, 14 years old, has died, it is al-  
leged, of a broken heart. His last words  
were: "I am innocent of the crime."

Invited to Send a Delegate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The department  
of state has received through the  
charge d'affairs of the United States at  
London an invitation for the United  
States to send a delegate to the sixth  
international geographical congress, to be  
held at the World's fair.

TURNER HALL,  
Saturday Evenings, 8 to 12.

TERMS: 60¢ per Couple. Ladies 25¢.  
Private Lessons, with music, Sat-  
urday afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock.  
Single lesson \$1; 6 for \$5.

W. T.

# STRIKE REPORT.

Commissioners State Their Views to the President.

## LABOR'S SIDE BACKED UP.

Pullman Company and Railroad Managers Strongly Condemned.

## STRIKES SHOULD BE ARBITRATED.

The Commission Contends That Law should Make It Obligatory on Some Tribunal to Intervene by Means of Investigation and Conciliation—A Permanent United States Strike Commission Recommended—Various Measures Recommended Regulating the Actions of Employers and Employees—The President Did Right in Sending United States Troops to Chicago—The Evils of Pullman's Model Town Shown Up—The General Managers' Association Tyrannical in Its Usurped Powers.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The United States government strike commission report on the great railway strike in connection with the Pullman trouble, has been made public. The report, which is signed by the federal labor commissioner, Carroll D. Wright, and his fellow investigators, John D. Keenan of New York and Nicholas E. Worthington of Illinois, is addressed to President Cleveland, and abounds in passages which will attract wide attention, particularly the portion referring to the now famous "General Managers' association," the organization of high railway officials that encompassed the memorable defeat of the American Railway union.

The report says the capitalization of the 24 railroads directly represented in the General Managers' association was \$2,108,552,617. The number of employees was 221,097. This association regulates wages on all lines at will, has agencies and employs men to be distributed over the different roads when necessary. In case of a strike, or other difficulty, the whole 24 roads assist each other and furnish men to take strikers' places. This combination has great weight with outside lines and tends to regulate wages throughout the whole country. The report then says:

### The Combine Not Legal.

"The commission questions whether any legal authority, statutory or otherwise, can be found to justify some of the features of the association which have come to light in this investigation. If we regard its practical workings rather than its professions as expressed in its constitution the General Managers' association has no more standing in law than the old trunk line pool. It cannot incorporate, because railroad charters do not authorize roads to form corporations or associations, to fix rates for services and wages, nor to force their acceptance, nor to battle with strikers. It is a usurpation of power not granted. If such an association is necessary from a business or economic standpoint the right to form and maintain it must come from the state that granted its charter. In theory corporations are limited to the powers granted, either directly or by clear inference. We do not think the power has been granted in either way in this case."

"The association is an illustration of the persistent and shrewdly devised plans of corporations to overreach their limitations and to usurp indirectly powers and rights not contemplated in their charters as not obtainable from the people or their legislators. An extension of this association as above suggested and the proposed legalization of "pooling," would result in an aggregation of power and capital dangerous to the people and their liberties as well as to employees and their rights. The question would then certainly arise as to which shall control, the government or the railroads, and the end would inevitably be government ownership. Unless ready for that result and all that it implies, the government must restrain corporations within the law, and prevent them from forming unlawful and dangerous combinations. At least, so long as railroads are thus permitted to combine to fix wages and for their joint protection, it would be a rank injustice to deny the right of all labor upon railroads to unite for similar purposes."

### Railroads Set the Example.

"It should be noted that until the railroads set the example a general union of railroad employees was never attempted. The unions had not gone beyond enlisting the men upon different systems in separate trade organizations. These neutralize and check each other to some extent and have no such scope or capacity for good or evil as is possible under the universal combination inaugurated by the railroads and followed by the American Railway union. The refusal of the General Managers' association to recognize and deal with such a combination of labor as the American Railway union seems arrogant and absurd when its standing under the law, its assumptions, its past and obviously contemplated future action is considered."

Taking up the subject of the Pullman Palace Car company, the report says: "This is a corporation organized in 1867 with a capital \$1,000,000. It has grown until its present paid up capital is \$36,000,000. Its prosperity has enabled the company for over 20 years to pay 2 per cent quarterly dividends, and in addition to lay up a surplus of nearly \$25,000,000 of undivided profits."

Speaking of the town of Pullman which the report states the company is owner and landlord, the commission says that the principal church and its parsonage are often not occupied because the rent is higher than any church society wished to pay. Three dollars a year is charged for the use of the books in the town library, and only about 250 people take advantage of it, probably because excluded from any part of its management. The company provides and pays a physician and surgeon by the year to furnish to injured employees necessary treatment and drugs. It is,

however, also a part of his employment to secure from the injured party a written statement as to causes of injury, and it is his custom to urge the acceptance of any offered settlement. If suit follows, the doctor is usually a witness for the company.

When the depression of 1893 came here was an unyielding corporation against workmen of excellent character and skill, who had no responsible interest in the town. The report then says: "The men at Pullman claim that the company during 1893 and 1894 set the pace through experts, so that with their forced loss of time an average man could earn little more than the rent of his home, owned by the company. The company alleges that it simply readjusted piece work prices to suit the necessities of the times. Some witnesses swear that at times, for the work done in two weeks, they received in checks from 4 cents to \$1 over and above their rent. The company has not produced its checks in rebuttal. During all of this reduction and its attendant sufferings none of the salaries of the officers, managers or superintendents were reduced."

"In its statement to the public the company represents that its object in all it did was to continue operations for the benefit of its workmen and of the tradespeople in and about Pullman and to save the public from the annoyance of interrupted travel. The commission thinks that the evidence shows that it sought to keep running mainly for its own benefit as a manufacturer, that its plant might not rust, that its competitors might not invade its territory, that it might keep its cars in repair, that it might be ready for resumption when business revived, with a live plant and competent help, and that its revenue from its tenements might continue. If we exclude the as-



CARROLL D. WRIGHT.  
JOHN D. KEENAN. N. E. WORTHINGTON.

thetic and sanitary features at Pullman the rents there are from 20 to 25 per cent higher than rents in Chicago or surrounding towns for similar accommodations. The aesthetic features are admired by visitors, but have little money value to employees, especially when they have little.

"The company's claim that the workmen need not hire its tenements, and can live where they choose, is not entirely tenable. The fear of losing work keeps them in Pullman as long as there are tenements unoccupied, because the company is supposed, as a matter of business, to give preference to its tenants when work is slack. While reducing wages the company made no reduction in rents, which should have been done in all fairness."

"The company claims that it is simply legitimate business to use its position and resources to hire in the labor market as cheaply as possible, and at the same time keep rents up for elsewhere, to avail itself to the full extent of business depression and competition in paying wages and to disregard these same conditions as to rents." No valid reason is assigned for this position, except simply, that the company had the power and legal right to do it.

"The demand of the employees for the wages of June, 1893, was clearly unjustifiable. The business in May, '94, could not pay the wages of June, '93. Reduction was carried to excess, but the company was hardly more at fault therein than were the employees in insisting upon the wages of June, '93."

The guarding of the Pullman plant by 400 strikers to prevent violence is highly praised by the commission, although it says that strikers usually guard plants to keep men from taking their places, but events show this was not the case with the Pullman strikers. It says: "Such dignified, manly and conservative conduct in the midst of excitement and threatened starvation is worthy of the highest type of American citizenship, and with like prudence in all other directions will result in due time in the lawful and orderly redress of labor wrongs. To deny this is to forsake patriotism and to declare that the government must restrain corporations within the law, and prevent them from forming unlawful and dangerous combinations. At least, so long as railroads are thus permitted to combine to fix wages and for their joint protection, it would be a rank injustice to deny the right of all labor upon railroads to unite for similar purposes."

The commission very much doubts whether courts have a right to enjoin strikers from using persuasion to win strikes.

It also says that loss of life, property and wages might have been prevented if the Pullman and railway companies had been more willing to arbitrate.

### The President Did Right.

The report declares the arrival of the troops at Chicago was opportune, and that policemen sympathized with the strikers rather than with the corporations, to the extent that the same sentiment rife among the military. These forces are largely recruited from the laboring classes. Indeed, the danger is growing that in strike wars between corporations and employees military duty will ultimately have to be done by others than volunteers from labor ranks. United States statutes of 1885-86 be amended so as to require national trade unions to incorporate before the commission can act, by an incorporation of employees it shall not be lawful for the railroads to discharge employees belonging thereto except for inefficiency, violation of law or neglect of duty; nor for such unions during such pending strike to unite in, or aid or abet strikes or boycotts against that railroads complain of; nor, for a period of six months after a decision, for such railroads to discharge any such employees, except for the causes aforesaid; nor for any such employees during a like period to quit the service without giving 30 days' written notice of intention to do so, nor for any such union or incorporation to order, counsel or advise otherwise."

"That chapter 567 of the United States statutes of 1885-86 be amended so as to require national trade unions to incorporate in their articles of incorporation and in their constitutions, rules and by-laws that a member shall cease to be such, and forfeit all rights and privileges conferred on him by law as also by participating in or by instigating force or violence against persons or property during strikes, or by seeking to prevent others from working through violence, threats or intimidations; also that members shall be no more personally liable for corporate acts than are stockholders in corporations."

"The commission says there is no evidence before it that the officers of the American Railway union at any time participated in or advised intimidation, violence or destruction of property.

From the testimony it is fair to conclude that strikers were concerned in the outrages against law and order, although the number was undoubtedly small as compared with the whole number out. The report adds: "Many impartial observers are reaching the view that the real responsibility for these disorders rests with the people themselves and with the government for not adequately controlling men police and corporations, and for failing reasonably to protect the rights of labor and redress its wrongs."

"Since nations have grown to the wisdom of avoiding disputes by conciliation, and even of settling them by arbitration, why should capital and labor in their dependence upon each other persist in cutting each other's throats as a settlement of differences?" The report then says that all labor difficulties should be arbitrated.

Some of the courts, the report says, are poring over old laws trying to construe conspiracy out of labor unions and employers refuse employees the right to organize, but reserve the right to organize themselves. Nevertheless labor unions are here to stay, and it is wise to recognize them by law. In 50 years we may see them as powerful as corporate combinations. It is well to conciliate them. The report then says:

### Government Ownership Coming.

"The commission deems recommendations of specific remedies premature. Such a problem, for instance, as universal government ownership of railroads is too vast, many sided and far away, if attempted, to be considered as an immediate, practical remedy. Should continued combinations and consolidations result in half a dozen or less ownerships of our railroads within a few years, as is by no means unlikely, the question of ownership will be forced to the front, and we need to be ready to dispose of it intelligently. Other nations under these conditions own and operate telegraphs and railroads with varying results. We ought now to inaugurate a permanent system of investigation into the relations between railroads and employees in order to prepare to deal with them intelligently and that we may conservatively adopt such remedies as are sustained by public opinion for defects or wrongs that may from time to time appear."

"The question of what shall be done is therefore one of expediency and not of power. When railroads acted as judge and jury in passing upon the complaints of shippers the people demanded and congress granted a government tribunal where shippers and railroads could meet on equal terms and have the law adjust their differences. In view of the Chicago strike and its suggested dangers, the people have the same right to provide a government commission to investigate and report on differences between railroads and their employees to the end that interstate commerce and public order may be less disturbed by strikes and boy-cotts.

"The company's claim that the workmen need not hire its tenements, and can live where they choose, is not entirely tenable. The fear of losing work keeps them in Pullman as long as there are tenements unoccupied, because the company is supposed, as a matter of business, to give preference to its tenants when work is slack. While reducing wages the company made no reduction in rents, which should have been done in all fairness.

"The company claims that it is simply legitimate business to use its position and resources to hire in the labor market as cheaply as possible, and at the same time keep rents up for elsewhere, to avail itself to the full extent of business depression and competition in paying wages and to disregard these same conditions as to rents." No valid reason is assigned for this position, except simply, that the company had the power and legal right to do it.

"The demand of the employees for the wages of June, 1893, was clearly unjustifiable. The business in May, '94, could not pay the wages of June, '93. Reduction was carried to excess, but the company was hardly more at fault therein than were the employees in insisting upon the wages of June, '93."

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"The commission says there is no evidence before it that the officers of the American Railway union at any time participated in or advised intimidation, violence or destruction of property.

would recommend, and most urgently that this subject be carefully and fully considered by the proper committee of congress. Many railroad employees and some railroad officials examined, and many others who filed their suggestions in writing, are in favor of some such system.

### Second.

"1. The commission would suggest the consideration by the state of the adoption of some system of conciliation and arbitration like that, for instance, as the board of arbitration more power to investigate all strikes, whether requested to do so or not, and the question might be considered as to giving labor organizations a standing before the law, as heretofore suggested for national trade unions.

"2. Contracts requiring men to agree not to join labor organizations, or to leave them as conditions of employment should be made illegal, as is already done in some of our states.

### Third.

"1. The commission urges employers to recognize labor organizations; that such organizations be dealt with through representatives with special reference to conciliation and arbitration when difficulties are threatened or arise. It is satisfied that employers should come in closer touch with labor and should recognize that while the interests of capital and labor are not identical they are reciprocal.

"2. The commission is satisfied that if employers everywhere will endeavor to act in concert with labor; that if when wages can be raised under economic conditions they be raised voluntarily, and that if there are reductions reasons be given for the reduction much friction can be avoided. It is also satisfied that if employers will consider employees as thoroughly essential to industrial success as capital, and thus take labor into consultation at proper times, much of the severity of strikes can be tempered and their number reduced."

### Episcopal Congress Opens.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—The Episcopal church congress, which opened in this city today, promises to be equal in importance to any assemblage of the sort ever held in the United States. Delegates and many prominent Episcopalians from all parts of the country are in attendance, and many interesting matters will be discussed by eminent and unquestionable authorities. The congress will not conclude its work until next Friday night.

### Sailors Sick and Dying.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Nov. 13.—Dr. Ramsay has visited the bark Robert S. Patterson and examined the passengers and found four of them to be seriously sick and another in a dying condition. Dr. Ramsay said the men's quarters were the worst he ever saw. The body of the man who died just before reaching Sandy Hook was taken from the bark and buried. The vessel has not yet been released from quarantine.

### A Commercial Traveler Disappears.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Jacob S. Kergood, a commercial traveller employed by B. L. Fierce of Green street, New York, mysteriously disappeared Saturday morning. He was on his way from Omaha to New York, and retired at St. Thomas on the Michigan Central railroad train Friday night, since which time he has not been seen.

### Gomperz Likely to Take Action.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Samuel Gomperz, president of the American Federation of Labor, to which the Cloakmakers' union is attached, has gone to Chicago, and it is rumored that he will take important action in that city with a view to aiding the strikers.

### THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 12.—WHEAT—No. 1 red, 55¢; No. 2 red, 53¢. CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 52¢; No. 3 yellow shelled, 50¢; No. 2 ear, 49¢. OATS—No. 1 white, 36¢; No. 2 white, 35¢; No. 3 white, extra No. 3 white, 34¢; No. 2 bran, 33¢. HAY—Choice timothy, \$1.00; No. 1 timothy, \$1.05; No. 1 timothy and timothy, \$1.10; No. 1 timothy, No. 1 feeding prairie, 50¢; No. 2 timothy, 45¢; No. 3 timothy, 40¢; No. 4 timothy, 35¢; No. 5 timothy, 30¢; No. 6 timothy, 25¢. LIVESTOCK—Large live chickens, 45¢ per pair; live chickens, small, 35¢; 20¢; 15¢; 10¢; 5¢; 2¢. DUCKS—Eggs, 15¢; 12¢; 10¢; 8¢; 6¢; 4¢; 2¢. CHICKEN CREAMERY—23¢; 24¢; fancy country roll, 16¢; 15¢; 14¢; 13¢; 12¢; 11¢; 10¢; 9¢; 8¢; 7¢; 6¢; 5¢; 4¢; 3¢; 2¢. HAM—On a fine new, 10¢; 9¢; 8¢; 7¢; 6¢; 5¢; 4¢; 3¢; 2¢. CHEESE—On a fine new, 10¢; 9¢; 8¢; 7¢; 6¢; 5¢; 4¢; 3¢; 2¢. EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio cases, 21¢; 22¢; storage, 18¢; 19¢; southern, 16¢; 17¢; 18¢. LIVER—Large live chickens, 45¢ per pair; live chickens, small, 35¢; 20¢; 15¢; 10¢; 5¢; 2¢. SHEEP—Eggs, 15¢; 12¢; 10¢; 8¢; 6¢; 4¢; 2¢. SHEEP—Lamb, 23¢; 22¢; 21¢; 20¢; 19¢; 18¢; 17¢; 16¢; 15¢; 14¢; 13¢; 12¢; 11¢; 10¢; 9¢; 8¢; 7¢; 6¢; 5¢; 4¢; 3¢; 2¢. HAM—On a fine new, 10¢; 9¢; 8¢; 7¢; 6¢; 5¢; 4¢; 3¢; 2¢. HAM—Lamb, 23¢; 22¢; 21¢; 20¢; 19¢; 18¢; 17¢; 16¢; 15¢; 14¢; 13¢; 12¢; 11¢; 10¢; 9¢; 8¢; 7¢; 6¢; 5¢; 4¢; 3¢; 2¢. HAM—Lamb, 23¢; 22¢; 21¢; 20¢; 19¢; 18¢; 17¢; 16¢; 15¢; 14¢; 13¢; 12¢; 11¢; 10¢; 9¢; 8¢; 7¢; 6¢; 5¢; 4¢; 3¢; 2¢. HAM—Lamb,

## What Did You Say?

### Overcoats, Shirts, Underwear.

We want to say just now in reply to you that we just now are in position to offer you the greatest bargains ever offered in this city. This is no idle assertion. We ask you to pay us a visit, and if you don't conclude after seeing our

**\$8, \$10  
\$12, \$15  
SUITS AND OVERCOATS**

That they are better value for the money than any other store is offering in this city we won't ask you to buy a cent's worth. It will cost you nothing to look. So come. Bring your boys along. We can offer you bargains in Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Caps, etc.

**GEO. C. MURPHY,  
ONE PRICE**

Clothier, Hatter, Furnisher,  
IN THE DIAMOND.

**No Use Talking.**

**≡ BULGER**

Keeps in  
The Game  
Right Along.

He Leads the Druggists.  
Eighteen Years' Experience  
Seven Years in E. Liverpool

**HOWARD L. KERR.**

**GREAT REDUCTIONS IN  
PRICES OF WHEELS.**

Model A Eclipse, which sold this season for \$125, now selling for \$30 at days at \$75.

Model B Semi High Grade, sold this season for \$100, now selling for \$55.

A general reduction of from 25 to 60 per cent. in all grades of Bicycles handled.

Remember we guarantee each of these wheels and these reductions are for 30 days only, to close out a large stock. All kinds of repairing attended promptly in the most skillful manner.

**IN THE DIAMOND,  
East Liverpool, - - Ohio.**

**ATLANTIC TEA CO.**

We are right in it.  
People falling over each other to get at our Goods. Why?  
Look below:

21 lbs A sugar.....	\$1.00
20 lbs Granulated sugar...	1.00
13 cans best tomatoes....	.25
24 cans beans.....	.25
4 lbs tapioca.....	.25
5 lbs Carolina rice.....	.25
4 lbs ginger snaps.....	.25
6 lbs rolled oats.....	.25
2 lbs navy beans.....	.25
10 bars good soap.....	.25
6 lbs gloss starch.....	.25
Gold dust per box.....	.20
4 boxes bird seed.....	.25
Corn starch, per package...	.05
8oz tarts per box.....	.01
Clothes pins per dozen....	.01
Nice lemons, each.....	.01
Mail Pouch tobacco.....	.04

All kinds of spices, mixed spices, teas, coffees, baking powders, extracts, etc., AWAY DOWN.

For choice butter and eggs, it will pay you to call on

#### PERSONAL MENTION.

— Robert Hall went to Steubenville this morning.

— Thomas Clark took the morning train for Salineville.

— J. O. Flint, of Unionville, was here last evening on business.

— Ed Cook is in Zanesville today, having left on the morning train.

— Doctor Hobbs was in New Cambridge today attending a patient.

— Miss Rose Newton, of near Smith's Ferry, is visiting friends in this city.

— Miss Mame Slayton, of Wheeling, visited friends here yesterday and today.

— Miss Dawson, of Cadiz, has gone home after visiting with friends in the West End.

— Miss Alice Reed has returned to her home in Wellsville after visiting in this city.

— T. R. Bradshaw went to Cleveland this morning. He is selling West End ware.

— D. S. Fowler, of Cleveland, returned home today after a week spent with friends in this city.

— Mrs. Eberts and Mrs. John Micht, of Scottdale, Pa., are visiting at the home of Albert Bryan, Third street.

— Hamilton Richards, a Youngstown man who is well known here, called on friends in the city today.

— Joseph Simpson came in from East Palestine yesterday, where he has been working in the pottery. He will spend a few days with friends here.

— D. J. Smith was in town today looking after the political situation and recalling the fact among his friends that there was an election a week ago.

— Mrs. Stevens and daughter of San Diego, who have been visiting here, will leave this week for a stay in New Jersey. Mrs. Stevens is a daughter of Colonel George Smith, a pioneer of East Liverpool.

#### Wanted, Boys and Girls.

Watches given away! The Columbia Spice Mill company, 401 Penn building, Pittsburgh, Pa., for the purpose of introducing their "Home" brand of baking powder to families, are giving to each boy and girl who will sell 24 one pound cans, a very pretty and serviceable watch. This offer is made for a short time only, and if you want a watch, then write for full particulars to the above address.

#### Living Pictures.

Tissot's "Living Pictures" are receiving the plaudits of critics everywhere, and will please East Liverpool next Saturday evening. They are works of art, and are made doubly attractive by the handsome stage settings.

#### Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only 50 cents at Potts' drug store.

#### Chasing Game.

George Morton and B. R. Little took their fowling pieces and blankets, and started this morning for a hunting tour through the wilds of Park.

#### Robert is Wanted.

Robert Mercer, the lad who excited West End people on Saturday night, is wanted by Mayor Gilbert as his fine has not yet been paid.

#### Buckin's Africa Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Potts.

#### Stone's Market.

Oh, yes, all you who want choice butter, fresh eggs, dressed or live poultry, nice hams, nicest of wild game, best apples and potatoes, don't fail to call at Stone's market, 160 Fourth street, where your orders will be promptly filled. Cash paid for all classes of game, butter and eggs.

#### Barnes, the Grocer.

Leads the trade in the city of East Liverpool. He carries all the best goods the market affords, and sells at very reasonable prices. His sales are very heavy and are constantly increasing. Call on

#### In the Diamond.

When you want foreign or domestic fruits or nuts, or choice of confections, it will be to your advantage to call on

#### Barnes, the Grocer.

In the Diamond. For choice butter and eggs, it will pay you to call on

#### McIntosh, the Grocer.

When you want foreign or domestic fruits or nuts, or choice of confections, it will be to your advantage to call on

#### McIntosh, the Grocer.

West Sixth street.



"CELLULOID" COLLARS AND CUFFS are made by covering a linen collar or cuff with "celluloid," thus making them strong, durable and waterproof. When soiled they can be cleaned by simply wiping off with a wet cloth. No other waterproof goods are made with this interlining, consequently no other goods can possibly give satisfaction. Do not forget that every piece of the genuine is stamped as follows:



Insist upon goods so marked and refuse anything else if offered. If your dealer does not keep them you can procure a sample from us direct by enclosing amount and stating size and whether stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted. Collars 25c. each. Cuffs 50c. pair.

**The Celluloid Company,**  
427-429 Broadway, New York.

#### NO PLACE FOR SMELLING.

This tourist knew of one thing it were well to omit.

I did not make my trip up among the peaks and coves and ravines of the Cumberland mountains before being "coached" a bit by an old friend at Bristol. He told me of several things I must do, and on several occasions I had reason to feel very grateful.

One day when I was well up among the moonshiners I suddenly scented the aroma given out by a still, and at the same instant discovered a long-haired, rough-looking old mountaineer seated on a roadside rock with a double-barreled shotgun across his legs. I saluted him, removed my pack and sat down for a smoke. When he had lighted the cigar offered him, I asked:

"Is there much wild game in these mountains?"

"A right smart of game," he replied. "I suppose you kill a bear now and then?"

"Yes, reckon I do."

Then I questioned him about the farms, the crops, the schools, the churches and other things, and he not only answered me briefly, but I could not fail to see that he was closely watching me. By and by he asked my business, and when I told him he seemed to grow even more suspicious. I wanted some information about the route and wanted to get him in good humor, and so I kept rattling on for a quarter of an hour. I finally spoke of Bristol and my friend down there, and the old man turned on me with:

"What! D'ye know Jim — down that at Bristol?"

"Why, certainly."

"What sort of a lookin man is he?"

"A large man, red faced, light hair, scars on his chin; keeps a grocery."

"That's the critter. Yo' had a talk with Jim befo' comin' up yere, I reckon?"

"Yes, a long talk."

"Him told yo' sumthin, I reckon?"

"Yes, many things. One of them was that I shouldn't smell anything up here until I had mentioned his name."

"Stranger, gin us yer paw!" said the man as he extended a hand almost as big as a washboard. "Did you know I was watchin' yo'?"

"I suspected it."

"Yes, I was watchin' yer nose. The boys hev got a purty hot fire under the still, and the smell comes up purty strong. I had an eye on yo', and if yo'd hev stuck up that nose and sniffed and snuffed befo' yo' mentioned Jim's name I should hev turned loose on yo' for a revenoo spy and taken my chances of bein' right. Glad to see yo'. Mighty glad. Come over to the cabin and bring yo' nose along and git a bite to eat."

— Detroit Free Press.

#### CARMEN SYLVA'S HEART.

It is very tender, as a little Roumanian girl has reason to know.

Here is a pretty little story about Carmen Sylva: A few years ago, when she was in the zenith of her popularity and health, she visited a small village school inog and asked permission to put the children through their "paces." The schoolmistress was highly delighted. Although she was unaware of the high rank of her visitor, she guessed from outward appearances that the latter was of no common order. The children did their mistress credit, answering with great promptitude all the simple questions the queen put to them.

Just before leaving the queen noticed one little tot in a far corner of the room, with her tangled head of hair bent over some book. The child was so deeply engrossed in her reading that she took no notice whatever of anybody in the room. The queen asked the reason of her silence. Was she deaf or otherwise afflicted?

"Oh, no," was the answer, "but she is stupid and never attends to her studies, but seizes every opportunity to read story books." Carmen Sylva walked quietly up to the little reader, and putting her hand on the curly head, asked gently what the child was reading, and the latter held up the book to the strange lady. It was "Fairy Stories and Poems," by Carmen Sylva. "And do

you like these tales?" asked their author. "Like them, madame? Oh, I love them!" And Carmen Sylva took the child in her arms, kissed the little flushed face and departed. About a week afterward the child's aunt, for the little maiden was an orphan, received a letter from the queen offering to educate and bring up the child. The offer was gratefully and thankfully accepted, and now the little one is in one of the best schools in Roumania.

#### IN THE YARN BUSINESS.

Two years ago Clara and Ethel were of the alumnae of the normal school. Both were engaged to be married, and they parted with mutual hopes for future happiness. Recently they met and flew into each other's arms.

"Oh, Clara, I am so happy! Fred is so good to me."

"And I, Ethel, am happy and have a lovely hubby, and he has a splendid income. He's junior member of the firm of Hustle, Catechum & Co. What is your hubby's business?"

"Oh, Fred is in the yarn business!"

"He is a manufacturer, then?"

"Oh, no; he's a country editor!"

Ridgewood (N. J.) News.

#### A Comparison.

Thomas Sheridan, the father of Lady Dufferin, once displeased his father, who, remonstrating with him, exclaimed, "Why, Tom, my father would never have permitted me to do such a thing!" "Sir," said his son in a tone of the greatest indignation, "do you presume to compare your father to my father?" — San Francisco Argonaut.

**LOST—A POCKET BOOK** somewhere between Nord's meat shop and the postoffice. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the postoffice. Mrs. D. B. Martin.

**FOUND—A SUM OF MONEY** in the Diamond. Owner can have it by calling at the Crosser-Ogilvie company, proving property and paying for this notice.

**JOSEPH CARL BRIEL'S**

**Concert Company**

Under the Auspices of the

**EMERALD BENEFICIAL ASS'N,**

To Be Held in the

**GRAND OPERA HOUSE,**

Tuesday Even'g, Nov. 20,

For the Benefit of the

**YOUNG MEN'S CATHOLIC BAND.**

Admission 50 cents. Tickets on sale at Orr's.

Those who hold tickets can have them reserved Monday, Nov. 19.

**"ELI PETTIGEHN'S BEST"**

WILL BE SERVED AT

**FRANK M. FOOTT'S**

**GROCERY**

THURSDAY, NOV.

FRIDAY and 15, 16

SATURDAY, and 17.

Will be served with sugar and cream. Tis a delicious treat, and you